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GATSCHET'S "A MIGRATION LEGEND OF THE CREEK INDIANS."¹
 —This publication brings forward some scientific results obtained while studying the language and ethnology of the Creeks and their congeners. It commences with an account of the southern families of Indians, and concludes with the Kasi'hta migration legend. The settlements of the Creeks, their government, war customs, initiation and other ceremonies, history and dialect are described.

RECENT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

- Graf, L. von*—Ueber einige Deformitäten an fossilen Crinoiden. Abd. der "Palæontographica," 1885. From the author.
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- Fordice, M. W., and Eigenman, C. H.*—A review of the American Eleotridinæ. Ext. Proc. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1885. From the authors.
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- Lyman, B. S.*—A review of the Atlas of the western middle Pennsylvania anthracite field. Rep. Ming. Herald, Dec., 1884. From the author.
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- Lupton, N. T.*—Meteoric iron from Coahuila, Mexico. Ext. Amer. Journ. of Science, Vol. XXIX, March, 1885. From the author.
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 —Ueber der Auffindung eines Menschenschädels im diluvialen Lehm von Strebichovic bei Schlan. Both from the author.

¹ *A Migration Legend of the Creek Indians.* By ALBERT S. GATSCHET. Vol. I. Philadelphia, D. G. Brinton, 1884.

Fischer, J. G.—Ichthyologische und herpetologische Bemerkungen. Hamburg, 1885.

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GENERAL NOTES.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVELS.¹

ASIA.—*The Sanpo and the Irawadi.*—The chief paper in the May issue of the Proc. Roy. Geog. Society is upon the disputed question of the sources of the Irawadi. As no one has yet followed the Sanpo from Thibet downwards, it is still unproved whether it enters the Irawadi or the Brahmaputra. Mr. Robert Gordon opposes the commonly received idea by advocating the Irawadi view. He bases his belief upon the following points :

(1) The Salween, which flows to the east of the Irawadi, has been proved to rise north of latitude 30°, and thus the country which was formerly supposed to supply the Irawadi is now known to be the watershed of the Salween.

(2) The Irawadi at Bhamo, the point where it first became known to western geographers, is still one of the largest rivers in the world, containing probably two-thirds of its volume in the delta. The average discharge at the delta is about 521,794 millions of cubic yards, very nearly four-fifths of that of the Mississippi. But three-fourths of this vast discharge come down in the months of July, August and September. August has twenty-two per cent of the entire discharge, February and March only one and a half per cent. At Bhamo Mr. Gordon calculates the ordinary high-water capacity at 900,000 cubic feet per second.

(3) Chinese geographical annals, extending over twelve hundred years, and corroborated by the direct statements of French missionaries and others, give direct evidence that the Sanpo is the Irawadi, and maps, names of rivers, etc., give indirect evidence to the same effect.

Mr. Gordon quotes Count Szechenyi as follows : “ Almost all the Tibetans who could furnish information about this country gave as an answer to my question, ‘ Where does this river come from ? ’ ‘ From Lassa.’ According to Chinese and Tibetan

¹ This department is edited by W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia.